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The activity of the Tories is well portrayed. Their public protests against the progress of rebellion mark the earlier stages. Later they enlisted with the British, or formed militia companies, or fitted out privateers to help "free themselves with the aid of the Royal troops," as they expressed it. In New York Governor Tryon was very active in this work. As many as 15,000 Loyalists seem to have been enlisted in the British army, while 8,500 entered the loyal militia. This is compared with the 41,633 soldiers who joined the patriot ranks during the Revolution.

Dr. Flick has made an estimate of the number of Loyalists and has studied carefully the methods in which they were treated by their victorious opponents. He estimates the number of Loyalists in New York at 90,000, of whom 35,000 were exiled, while the rest accepted the new conditions and remained. At the beginning the Tories were variously maltreated by the mob; afterwards they were customarily brought before an inquisitorial commission of some sort, the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress, a general committee on Tories, county or district committees. Those who were found guilty of aiding the enemy in any way were, on conviction, disarmed, outlawed, and compelled to retract, fined or similarly punished. Confiscation of property was also resorted to, and the author declares that the funds realized from confiscation in the state approximated 3,150,000 dollars in Spanish coin. The book likewise contains an elaborate treatment of the emigration of the Loyalists and of the compensation granted them by the British government.

It must be said that the author seems on the whole to have confined his exposition too much to the hard, concrete facts of the history, without giving enough attention to the spirit which animated the partizans. He does not exhibit their passions, their bigotry, their fierce zeal, their intolerance and abiding hatred. But the tone of the work is fair, and there is throughout the whole an atmosphere of trained scientific accuracy and of patience in thorough investigation. The proof reading was carelessly done, but such minor faults do not conceal a scholarly method of work.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, Comprising his Letters, Private and Official, his Public Documents and his Speeches. Edited by his grandson, CHARLES R. KING. Volume VI., 1816-1827. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900. Pp. 729.)

THE sixth and concluding volume of this series, covering a period of eleven years, or the "era of good feeling," is, as were the previous ones, remarkably full on the political side of our history, and curiously lacking in any other interests. In one of his letters, King dwells on the intellectual poverty of his country, remarking "the truth is we have no scholars," and his own correspondence, with its absolute absorption in politics, but bears out his statement and serves to illustrate the limitations

of American life :—a narrowness and concentration which doubtless had much to do with the development of the great statesmen of two generations, who with the broadening out of American life seem to have totally disappeared. In 1823 Verplanck notes that “leaders have less power over the party, whose views he may oppose, than formerly,” nor are they able to excite the same party heats, but King’s correspondents do not seem to have recognized that party feeling flows from the individual to the party, and not from the party to the individual. Especially is this marked in the present volume in the controversy over Missouri. King made himself the leader of the opposition to the admission of the state with slavery, asserting that, if it were permitted, “not only the Presidency, but the Supreme Judiciary, at least a majority of its members, will forever hereafter come from the slave region”; but he complains that the North did not support him. In this connection it is interesting to record an opinion expressed by Quincy, who advocates the allowance of slavery in the western states, because “unless it is permitted they would overrun the country and drive us all into the sea,” a danger he hoped to escape by the inevitable weakening effect of slavery upon them (p. 273). An interesting contrast of opinion is furnished by that of King in 1818, that national assimilation had progressed to the point when “apprehensions concerning the divisions of the states may be safely dismissed; no nation being more homogeneous or more firmly united,” to the prediction of Peters but two years later that there will presently be “three or four governments, republican or monarchical” in the space between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Another illustration of the value of political prophecy is King’s assertion that there will be one free state north of Missouri, but that the “country further west is a prairie resembling the steppes of Tartary, without wood or water.” In passing it is interesting to note King’s plea to the New York convention to omit all reference to slavery in the Constitution then under consideration, because “the enslaving of black men may hereafter be forgotten; and should we not forbear to make our constitution a record thereof?” There is much concerning the independence of South America and the development of the Monroe Doctrine, the acquisition of Florida, the presidential election of 1824, the United States bank, the tariff and internal improvements. Although King was protectionist enough to even look forward to the absolute prohibition of foreign “coarse cottons and fine woollens,” and had the “fullest confidence” that the time would come when the manufactures of our country will be “as greatly distinguished when compared with foreign manufactures, as our ships and mariners are now distinguished,” he yet was able to see the danger that there will be a tendency to “encourage one branch of domestic industry at the expense of another; to tax domestic industry in the building and navigation of ships in order to sustain domestic industry in the raising and dressing of hemp, the making of iron, and sail-cloth.” Curiously enough there seems to be no appreciation by any of King’s correspondents of the importance of internal improvements in a party sense; that the West, strongly Democratic, was

more strongly for roads and canals is recognized again and again, and that the administration, equally Democratic, is as strongly opposed to such improvements, is often referred to ; but the opportunity of the old Federalist party, pledged as it was to broad construction, to regain power by this means, is entirely neglected.

A parting word on a particular feature of the whole series is not amiss. While it is a misnomer to term the present work in any sense a "Life," one quality deserves particular notice. In all the collected writings of our great statesmen only the letters of each, with an occasional excerpt from some other writer, is printed, but in that under review the letters to King have been included, making it a work of peculiar completeness and value, and we venture to assert that no edition of the writings of the fathers can be truly satisfactory to the historian, or definitive, without this feature.

In closing the last volume of this very valuable collection it is regrettable to note certain misprints which do not seem to have been necessary, such as the confusion resulting from the Erving (p. 63) and the Ewing (p. 71) ; the twice turning of Gales, of the *National Intelligencer* into Gates (pp. 293 and 559) ; and the obvious mistake of *during* for *dining*, at page 453. Nor is the index by any means up to the otherwise high standard of editing.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The Autobiography of a Journalist. By WILLIAM JAMES STILLMAN. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1901. Two vols., pp. vii, 743.)

THIS is the story of a wide experience and much adventure and vicissitude told with such frankness as suggests the *Confessions* of Rousseau, though here there is nothing shameful to relate. The most subjective parts are the most interesting and important, and these are to be found in the first volume to a much fuller extent than in the second. It is where Mr. Stillman is writing intimately about himself and the development of his own mind and character that his fascination is complete and it is hardly less so when he is writing of men well known to us in literature or art. It is where, as in the second volume, he is dealing with large events, of which he saw much, and was an active part, such as the insurrection in Crete and that in Herzegovina, that the interest of his narration sometimes flags. This is less the fault of the events than of the manner in which they are presented. The chapters covering them are mainly summaries and compressions of more elaborate treatments of the same subjects which Mr. Stillman has put forth in books and in his correspondence with one journal or another, and it is where his style is most expansive that it is most attractive ; conversely it is least so where his narrative is most condensed. At points where the situation was most complicated he has a way of thinking underground and modestly assuming that his readers know quite as much as he does about Turko-Russian wars and politics. Yet these aspects of his book are, no doubt, those with which the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW should, as such, be